

GRAY  
Wholesale and  
Stationery Store  
Royal and Part  
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to sell again  
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# Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.

THURSDAY, August 26, 1802.

No. 529.

## Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Gin in casks and barrels,  
Port wine in casks,  
Molasses in hds.  
Sugar in hds and lbs.  
White and brown soap in boxes,  
Chocolate in boxes,  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes.  
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely  
boxed!

ALSO,  
A variety of DRY GOODS,  
AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Superfine cloth and Kerseys,  
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,  
Trifl Linens, and Oznaburys,  
Sail Duck of different qualities,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Cambick and Cotton shawls,  
India Muslin and Table Cloths,  
Coloured threads and sowing flks.,  
Ribbons, Hats, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,  
Venue Master.

## Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction  
Room—

Lisbon Wine in pipes,  
Port Wine in quarter casks,  
Rum in barrels,  
Gin in ditto,  
Molasses in hogheads,  
French Brandy in bbls.,  
Sugar in barrels,  
Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,  
Window Glass in ditto,  
Hylon, Young Hylon, Hylon Skin, and  
Souchong Teas in chests,  
Glass Ware in lots,  
Raisins in boxes,  
1 Bale Corks,

## Together with a large quantity of DRY GOODS,

Among which are  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hse.,  
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Hand-kerchiefs,  
Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,  
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton  
Checks and Stripes, white and printed  
India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,  
A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a  
number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,  
August 25. Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 24.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance. He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street.  
Holland gin, French brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800, Green Coffee, Teas, Loaf and brown sugars, Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh  
Lisbon Lemons and Limes, Soft stoned almonds, Filberts, prunes, olives, capers, Tamarinds, fresh salad oil, Excellent New-York cheese, And salted bacon, direct from Smithfield.

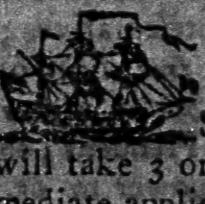
THOMAS SIMMS.

June 19.

## For Falmouth and a Market,

  
The 1st sailing Philadelphia built ship  
**UNITED STATES**  
S. J. FENCE, master;  
Will sail about ten days, for freight of a few tons or passage, having elegant accommodations. — Apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.  
August 20.

  
**FOR LISBON,**  
THE SHIP  
**MARIA,**  
SAMUEL JACKSON, Master,  
will take 3 or 400 barrels Freight on im-  
mediate application.

## For Philadelphia, New-York, or Boston,

  
Freight wanted for the ship's  
**ROMEO,**  
ALPHALE LORING, Mas-  
ter. — Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has received by the above vessels,  
Russia Sheetings, entitled to  
drawback,  
Russia and Ravens Duck, per hale or  
and India Cotton, piece,  
Few boxes men's fine Hats,  
Men's neat Cali skin,  
Women's and Misses' black  
and colored Morocco, Shoes,  
Fancy Kid,  
Claret Wine in boxes, and casks,  
Fontaines do. in casks,  
Green Coffee in bags,  
Sugar in hds. and bbls. Leaf do.  
Brandy, Molasses, & New-England Rum,  
Plaster Paris,  
Cheese, Onions, &c.

August 17.

## Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready  
money, on SATURDAY the 28th  
day of August next, on the premises,

**SIXTY ACRES OF LAND,**  
near the old Court-House, in Fairfax  
county and adjoining the lands of Wm.  
DENEALE and HENRY GUNNELL; this  
land is of good quality, and produces good  
corn and wheat, and is sold by virtue of  
a deed of trust from Edward Adams and  
Jemima his wife to me, to satisfy a debt  
due from the said Edward Adams to Wil-  
liam Deneale, amounting to £70, with  
interest from 1st June, 1799.

JAMES WILLEY, Trustee.  
July 23.

## SPRING GOODS.

**WILLIAM OXLEY**  
Has received per the Paul Seiman, via  
Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse,  
from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS  
for the season, which are now opening and  
will be sold low by the package or piece,  
and he is in daily expectation of receiving  
further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale,  
China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19.

## FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,  
Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,  
Almonds by the Frail,  
Jar Raisins,  
Spanish Segars,  
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,  
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which  
he will dispose of at prime-cost, as he wishes  
to sell off his present stock, it will be  
an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.

July 31.

## GLEBE LANDS For Sale,

In consequence of a power  
vested in the overseers of the poor, for  
selling the Glebe Lands in each parish, the  
overseers of the Poor for the county of  
Loudoun, will proceed to sell on the 22d  
of September next, on the premises, on a  
credit of twelve months, to the highest  
bidder, the GLEBE LAND belonging to  
the parish of Cameron; and on the 29th  
of said month they will sell on the same  
terms the Glebe Lands belonging to the  
parish of Shelburne.

N. B. The lands will either be sold in  
lots or altogether, as may best suit the  
purchasers.

On Monday the 6th of Sep-  
tember the overseers of the poor for the  
said county will meet at the Poor House,  
at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of contract-  
ing with some suitable person to take  
charge of the poor for the ensuing year.

Loudoun County, August 16. d3w

## FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN B. ARMSTEAD, a

Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the Act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An Act to establish an uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against John B. Arm-  
stead of the county of Loudoun, merchant, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on the last Wednesday in September next, and on the first and second Wednesdays in October following, at the house of Mr. Lucy, in the town of Middleburg (Loudoun County) at 12 o'clock on each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects, when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; at the second fitting to chuse assignees, and at the last fitting, the said Bankrupt is desired to finish his examination, and his creditors are to attest to, or dissent from the allowance of his certificate.

All persons indebted to the said Bank-  
rupt, or that have any of his effects, are  
not to pay or deliver the same, but to  
whom the commissioners shall appoint.

**BURR POWELL,**  
Secretary to the Commission,  
Middleburg, August 14. (21) d28t

## NOW LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

One stout OAK FRAME, 28  
feet by 18 feet in the clear, 10 feet high  
in the clear, with hipped roof, sufficiently  
strong for a warehouse or barn; will be  
sold cheap; also various other Frames, 2  
story, 1 1/2 story, and one story; also, a  
quantity of seasoned OAK PLANK,  
from one to two inches thick, 33 feet long,  
and other Lumber as usual; Scaffold Poles,  
Lime, Hair in tierces or smaller quantity,  
and sand.

The subscriber has also two HOUSES  
to rent, one of them situate in King-street,  
near Mr. Richters, the other on the  
wharf near Messrs. Ricketts and New-  
ton's warehouse.

THOMAS PRESTON.

August 20.

Received from Norfolk this morn-  
ing.

2,000 lbs. of SMITHFIELD  
SALT-PETRED BACON,  
Among which are 1,000 lbs.

**NICE HAMS,**

And a few dozen of the best

**PINE APPLES**

Ever offered in this market, and for sale  
at my store in Prince-Street.

ABEL WILLIS.

August 21.

## WILL BE LANDED

To-morrow morning on Merchant's Wharf,

30 PUNCHEONS

Of excellent

3d PROOF RUM,

Which will be sold at a reasonable price

and liberal credit. — Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

August 24.

## H. ROSE

Has recommenced the practice of  
PHYSIC in the town of Alex-  
andria, and promises himself to  
be able to bestow an undivided  
attention to that pursuit.

August 24.

## LISBON SALT,

A small cargo now landing  
at Kirk's wharf and to be sold cheap in  
parcels of 100 bushels.

The brig Enterprise of 1500 barrels  
burthen, may be had on freight for Cadiz,  
Lisbon or the West-Indies — enquire of

W. HARTSHORNE.

8th mo. 23.

The friends of Messrs. THOMAS MIDDLETON & Co. of London, are informed that a few Hogsheads of Tobacco will be taken on freight in the ship United States, now loading for Falmouth and a Market, and the usual advance made thereon, if immediate application is made to

R. T. HOPE, & Co.

August 23.

## Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the  
Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the  
2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock  
noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land  
in one or more lots; laying in the county  
of Fayette, state of Kentucky about  
30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort,  
20 miles south east of the Ohio River and  
adjacent to the public road between the  
two Main Rivers and several rising  
settlements. The soil generally good,  
well watered and timber of various descrip-  
tions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main  
Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navi-  
gable two to three hundred miles above the  
extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place  
as the above, another TRACT of LAND  
of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots,  
in the county of Fayette, state of Ken-  
tucky, nearly the same distance from Lex-  
ington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers,  
as the foregoing tract, and lays between  
the former and Main Lecking river, dis-  
tant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well wa-  
tered and timber of different kinds, and  
as the former tract, in the neighborhood  
of the settled parts of Kentucky, and op-  
posite a Jersey settlement. The grants  
by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and  
1788, and the title deeds are clear and in-  
disputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for  
behalf of creditors, they will be positively  
sold to the highest bidder, for approved  
notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterson  
of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk  
of Woodford county; or Major John Lee  
near Frankfort will point out the lands.  
For further information and an accurate  
plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles  
Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New  
York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Vir-  
ginia.

July 30.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY OF FRESH

LEMONS AND LIMES,

which will be disposed of by the box or  
barrel on reasonable terms, by

THOS. SIMMS.

### A PROTEST.

Of the Hon. Judge BASSETT against the late act of Congress which goes to prostrate at the feet of faction, the Judicial Department of our government, and throw it, that Charter of our Liberty and Independence, the Federal Constitution.

THE publication of two acts of the Legislature of the United States, of the eighth of March, and twenty-ninth of April, 1802, coming under the inspection of the judges of the United States for the Circuit Courts, constituted by the Law of the 13th of February 1801, they could not but perceive, that those acts were designed, and framed to abolish their respective offices, and to vest the same judicial powers, in Courts of the like description, to be composed of other judges.

Placed, by this measure of the Legislative body, in circumstances equally novel and important, evident motives of high and solemn duty, as the subscriber conceived, required that he should not only deliberate upon his own situation, but upon that of others; and for himself judicially decide upon a great question, which necessarily presented itself for his most deep and respectful consideration.

After the most animated discussion in the Legislature, a majority adopted the opinion, "that judicial offices, under the constitution of the U. States, might be abolished, at the pleasure of Congress."— And that branch of the Government, by the acts in question, pursuant to such opinion, has essayed to abolish the offices and compensations of the judges created under the Law of the 13th of February 1801.

It must be conceived, that we could not remain indifferent spectators of the debates connected with this fundamental question, in the Legislative body. As private citizens we had our concern in the result: Our rights of office too, and the very serious injuries which would fall upon many of us, and of our families, from the contemplated measure, naturally excited anxious solicitude.

It was impossible, also, not to feel deeply affected by many of the avowed motives for our removal, and the destruction of our offices; motives which attached to private character and upon judicial rectitude, imputations of the darkest hue.

Those discussions, besides, were rendered peculiarly distressing, by the privation of every means, either of defending our public rights of office, or clearer claim to private reputation.

Yet, if the final passage of those acts had only spent its influence on us, if only our offices and compensations had been annihilated, however flagrant the violation of an explicit contract might have appeared, whatever of private distress, from reputation impeached, and substance withdrawn might have resulted, I solemnly declare, that affecting myself alone, I would have submitted to the stroke. Private sacrifices I have a right to make, and the consolation would have been sufficient, if by satiating the demands of party, they would have tended to bound its progress, or allay its destroying spirit.

But the judges of the Circuit Courts were not, in my mind, at liberty to view this subject, merely in its personal bearings and consequences.

If their "offices" were not abolished by those acts, but still existed, under the superior title and protection of the constitution, that great and irrepealable law of the people, I considered it an official and sacred duty, for the judges, constituting those courts, and sworn to support the constitution of the United States, to prevent, by all reasonable means, the execution of legislative measures, which in their opinions, avowedly, and without the least disguise, aimed to overthrow the "tenure of judicial office," established by the people, in those fundamental articles of government which they had imposed upon their public agents.

Placed in this situation, and compelled from the nature of it, either by silent acquiescence, thus far to sanction those congressional acts, or by a public, but temperate opinion and protest against their validity, to discharge the highest obligations to my country, and concience, I could find, between such alternatives, no room to deliberate.

Whatever course others might take, the path of duty, to my mind, was plain. As an INDEPENDENT JUDGE, & while I could yet claim that honorable title, without contending against superior authority, it directed me to pronounce my sentiments upon the great question 'whether Congress might lawfully deprive me of it?'

The question is, indeed, simple in its terms, but all important in the solution. Are the offices of the judges, composing the circuit courts, created by the act of the 13th of February, ABOLISHED by the late acts of the 8th of March and 29th April, 1802? or do those "OFFICES" exist in full force, under the constitution of the U. States?

Recurring both to the positive letter & clear spirit of the constitution of the United States, my mind never doubted. Yet, on a subject so interesting to the present, and so big with consequences to future generations, it became me to review the grounds of my own conviction and to examine the evidences opposed to it.

This has been done; and after the most careful deliberation, and most anxious solicitude to arrive at TRUTH—I am bound to DECLARE, that in my solemn judgment, those acts of the 8th of March and 29th of April, 1802, have not abolished the offices of the judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States, created and perfected under the act of February, 1801; but that they do exist in full force as at first, protected against legislative destruction, by the constitution of the United States.

And, in my judicial character, and under the highest obligation of supporting that constitution, I am constrained to pronounce those acts, because of their design and intent to abolish the said offices, and to transfer them to other judges, so far null and void.

It would exceed the necessary limits of this DECLARATION, to enumerate the various reasons which concur in support of the foregoing opinion.

The subject has been recently exhausted. It is not to be expected, from human powers, to add to the number or force of the proofs, which wisdom and eloquence have arrayed, on the side of the Constitutional position, that the judges of the United States cannot be deprived of their offices by the Legislative body; or in any other way than on impeachment before the Senate, and conviction there of MISBEHAVIOUR in office.

I shall, as briefly as possible, state the grounds of my judgment, with such illustrations, and recurrence to objections, as may serve to obviate difficulties.

And here it is important for me to remark, that my opinion, however fortified by considerations of sound policy and general good consequence flows not from those extraneous sources: I rest it upon the words and expressions of the people contained in the constitution, as it came from their hands; and upon the plain, natural and accepted meaning of those words and expressions.

The Constitution of the United States, by three several articles, each following the other has formed three distinct powers of government:—the Legislative power, the Executive power, and the Judicial power. Each of these governing powers, derives its title to existence and duration, by the same words of grant, or conveyance from the people. By the first article it is enacted, "That all Legislative power herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the U. States to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Having thus established the Legislative power it proceeds to direct how the Congress, who is to exercise it, shall be chosen, and continued in existence.

For this end elections are to be made in the several States. The people are to choose the Representatives and the Legislators to appoint the Senators. Then follow the clauses fixing the duration of the Congressional office, determining that the Representatives shall be chosen for two years and the Senators for six years.

By the second article it is enacted, "that the Executive Power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America;" and fixes the duration of his appointment, by declaring, that he "shall hold his office the term of four years."—The manner of choosing him is then prescribed, and this is to be done by electors appointed in the several states.

By the third article it is enacted that "the Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

Having thus vested the Judicial power in national courts, or courts of the United States, just as a Legislative power was vested in Congress, and the executive

power in a President the article proceeds to fix the duration of the offices of those who were to exercise the Judicial power: and for that purpose declares, "that the Judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts shall HOLD THEIR OFFICES, during good behaviour."

From the structure then, of the constitution, and by indeed, a natural order, each department is to be distinct. The manner of bringing those departments into operation is thus pointed out:—and when the persons are selected, either by elections, or under laws, to fulfil those three distinct powers of government, the constitution fixes, by positive grant and limitation, the duration of their respective offices.

It was not left to the people of the several states, or to their legislatures, how long a Representative or Senator in Congress should serve them after chosen; nor to the United States how long their President and Vice President should serve them; nor to the Congress, how long the judges, appointed under the laws should hold their commissions, and enjoy the powers and salaries annexed to them.

The people of the several states are allowed a free voice of representatives; to the legislature is given a free choice of Senators; to the United States a free choice of President and Vice President; to Congress full time and free power to ordain and establish, from time to time, such courts as shall see fit; and the President and the Senate free discretion in the selection of judges. But as far as respects the duration of those several offices, when once conferred or vested, no power to revoke, diminish, extend or abolish, is granted to the people of the several states, or to the state legislatures, or to the congress of the United States.—THE WHOLE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES did themselves, in the original charter of government, expressly and positively determine, when chosen, a representative should hold his appointment for two years: that a senator should hold his appointment for six years: that the president and vice president should hold their offices for four years: and that the judges should hold their offices DURING GOOD BEHAVIOR.

In regard to all the other offices or appointments, which are spoken of in the constitution, or contemplated as necessary to execute the public measures, the duration of them is not fixed by the People, but left to the discretion of the Government. The reason and necessity of this distribution of power and duration of office are obvious.

The three great powers of government were essentially to its existence.

There could be no freedom at all without them. It became necessary for the People therefore, in order to secure their liberties so to construct each of those departments, as that one might not be subjected to the will and pleasure of the other; or what is the same thing, that the officers composing one department should not be exposed to diminution, or dependence on the other.

That would defeat all the benefits of divided power. It would have enabled one branch to swallow up the other, and consolidate government. There could then be no constitution but the uncontrolled & capricious will of the victorious department.

This great evil which has poisoned and

finally destroyed all the forms of free government in the world, was thought to be effectually curbed by the provisions of the constitution, whereby each branch is made independent of the other, by having granted to its officers, under that instrument, a fixed and unalterable term of office; or a right to exercise their appropriate and vested powers.

This was the best security which could be devised, to preserve free, distinct and permanent, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers; the separation and independence of which, have been agreed by all writers, as essential to preservation of civil liberty.

But I shall not enter the field of political reasons and consequences. They are indeed at hand, & leave no doubt of the wisdom and foresight of the People and States, who adopted the present form of Government.

I am considering a matter of fact, and not choosing between theoretical opinions. The question is, not what might or ought to have been done, but what IS DONE? If the CONSTITUTION does, in fact, contain an explicit declaration, that the JUDGES, when chosen under it, and whether Supreme or Inferior, "shall hold their offices during good behaviour," then

no authority to alter the tenure or abolish the office exists. The people only, resorting to amendments in the way which they have prescribed, can change the form of government.

The Legislative, the Executive, & the Judicial departments are the creatures of the constitution. They must be satisfied with what is granted to them, and refrain from every encroachment on the Independence, and rightful limits of power and office, holden by each, under that sovereign Law of the people.

Whatever is granted, to each department, may be exercised, even to abuse.—Whatever is denied must be abstained from, though ever so desirable. Whatever is regulated and fixed, by the Constitution must bind, though never so grievous. It is possible, nay probable, that some defects, on experience, will be found attached to the national government. Those however great and obvious, must be borne, until the People and States shall see fit by amendments to redress them.

If the Executive or Legislative Department, or both, shall assume this power under pretexts ever so plausible, or popular, nay, though every man in the United States could wish for their right to do it, in the particular case, it is plain we shall have no Constitution but what every successive Congress shall see fit to make.

The authorities then, constituted by and under the Federal Government, must look to, and be bound by its provisions. They are not to speculate about their wisdom, or attempt to supply their defects; but ought faithfully and virtuously to adhere to the WILL OF THE PEOPLE, as they find it expressed in the great national charter.

Taking the Constitution for our guide, what real doubt can be raised on the question under consideration? The WORDS are "Article III. the Judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts, as Congress may from time to time ordain & establish; The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts, shall HOLD THEIR OFFICES DURING GOOD BEHAVIOR: and shall at stated times receive a compensation for their services, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

What terms could have been devised, in the English language, more decisive? It is not said, they shall hold their office against the will of the President; or against the power of Congress; but simply and universally, that they shall hold their offices during good behavior.

The Legislature, then, can annex no new conditions and say; "you shall hold your offices until we repeal the law creating them; or, until we abolish them; or, until we create new courts, and invest with your power, other Judges, who may suit us better; or until there shall appear to us no further necessity for your courts; or, you shall hold so long as we think it economical to pay your salaries. No power is given to Congress of terminating judicial offices at all."

It was easy to foresee, that if power had been given to the Legislative Body, to dismiss the judges on such like grounds, that the JUDICIAL POWER would be no longer independent, but the judges whose province it is to determine, according to the law and the constitution, would thereby become the dependents of men in power and often the mere instruments of vengeance in the hands of political majorities. The framers, therefore, of the constitution, knowing the invaluable benefit of judges, who are dependent for their offices and salaries, on good behavior only; have invested them with offices on that single condition; and have appointed a fixed and independent court, the Senate which only can remove judges on proof, that they have misdeemed themselves in office and so broken the condition on which they hold it.

As before observed, the offices of President and Vice-President are held under similar words.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, August 16.

Arrived, brig Tefemachus, Gooding, Bilboa, 46 days.

August 18.

Arrived, brig Orion, capt. Bradford, from Russia; sailed in co. with schr. Triton Higgins, of Boston, bound for St. Michaels; parted co. June 11, also with the brig Enterprise, Woodbury, for Lisbon. July 28, spoke the schr. Mary Ann, Keith, 14 days from Penobscot, for Liverpool. Left at Cronstadt, May 28,

Rising St. las, Della sail 15th America, for New Grafton, to sail 15th Enterprise, sail 10th June.

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PHILAD

Arrived ye

Tom, Turner,

from thence the

the following

Rising States, Beckford, of Salem; Pal-las, Dillard, do Catharine, Gould, do, to sail 15th June; Favorite, Henderson, do, America, Stone, of Newburyport to sail for New-Port 20th June; Heart of Oak, Grafton, Boston; Friendship, Avery, do, to sail 15th June; Fame, Bullock, Providence; Plymouth, Bradshaw, Salem; Enterprise, Hammond, Marblehead, to sail 10th June; Hannah, Andrews, do, 20th June; Hazard, Hart, Boston.

Same day, ship Rambler, Moreland, 18 days from the Havanna. Left there Her-ald, Wildrage, Portland, to sail in 6 weeks; Ocean, just arrived; Exchange, Manwaren, Boston; detained by government: Jane, Newell, Newburyport, condemned as not fit for sea; brig —, Capt. King, Charleston; Eagle, Baltimore; Diana, Wilson, Boston, just arrived; Romulus, Bishop, do, just arrived from France; Thomas, Russel, Gorham, do, not allowed to enter; brig —, Capt. Lambert, do, standing off and on; Minerva, Shaw, R. I., to sail the next day; Harmony, Terry, Charleston, for sale; Greyhound, Pratt, do, do. A number of flour and lumber, turned off; likewise several Spanish ships from New-Orleans with flour.

Several vessels supposed to be American, carried in by the guarda costas, caught smuggling flour, &c. The Rambler, spoke Aug. 16, off the shoal of Nantucket, capt. Adamson, 20 days from Trinidad.

#### NEWBURYPORT, August 17.

Arrived, ship Orlando, Titcomb, Ham-burg. Left brig Superior, Matherson, of Providence, for New-York; ship Fame, Collins, of do. Zenobia, Howard, of do. (ship to be sold for the benefit of the underwriters); an American ship arrived June 11, from Cetee, up the straits, June 13, eight miles above Cuxhaven, passed the ship Charlotte of Boston, from Isle of France. At Cuxhaven, June 13, brig Echo, M'Lellan, of Boston, from Philadelphia; ship Commerce, Wiggin, of Portsmouth, from Boston; ship Miner-va, of Salem, from do. Spoke July 23, lat. 46, long. 43, brig —, Clough, 14 days from Wiscasset for Leith. Ship Es-sex, Pearson, arrived at Amsterdam 1st of June.

#### NEW-YORK, August 23.

Arrived the brig George Clinton, Hol-den, 18 days from St. Thomas. The brig Paramaribo, of this port, sailed from St. Thomas for St. Domingo, August 2d. Spoke, 5 days since, brig Lovely Lass, 12 days from St. Croix for Philadelphia. Flour 8, pork 15, beef 13 dollars a barrel. English brig Ark, Hall, 23 days from Martinique. Spoke, August 6, in lat. 27 10, long. 60, the ship Liberty, 15 days from Philadelphia for Port au Prince. Brig Brutus, Taber, in 37 days from Cadiz. Spoke, August 15, in lat. 37 53, long. 68, the brig Hannah, Abrahams, 6 days from New-York for Port Republi-can; 17th, lat. 39, long. 71, brig Mary, Matthews, 20 days from Kennebeck for Martinique.

#### PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

Arrived yesterday morning, the ship Tom, Turner, from Liverpool. Sailed from thence the 7th July, and left there the following vessels belonging to this port:

Ship John & Alice, in 23 days, from port to port; India, Hathaway, 30 do. Prudence, Arundel; Franklin, Jameson; Fame, Lewis of Boston for Baltimore.

Letters by the Tom, as late as the third of July furnish very favorable ac-counts of the state of the markets, with a prospect of their continuing to appreciate.

A letter from Liverpool of the 5th Ju-ly says, "we have every assurance of the speedy conclusion of a Commercial treaty between this country and France. This circumstance has had a sensible effect on our markets, and will continue to operate on them in the most favorable manner."

Arrived, Ship Tom, Turner, Liver-pool; Brig Ann, Lord, Jamaica.

Captain Brown of the brig Sally, sailed from the Isle of May in company with the ship Hannah, Hopkins, of N. York for Boston; Eagle Wood, of and for Providence, R. I. brig —, Boston. All in Ballast no sail to be had.

Left there, the ship Hiram, French of and for New-York to sail in two days; General Lincoln, Spalding, Norfolk, 5 days; Punt, Rook, George Town, Kennebeck, in 15 days brig Union, Marley, Marblehead, schooner —, Rhode Island.

The Times Chalkley, Atkins, sailed in co. July 6, lat. 49, long. 35 W. spoke brig Doin, Schuder, of Boston, 24 days from Richmond for Leith.

#### LONDON, June 29.

By the KING.  
A P R C L A M A T I O N,  
For Dissolving the present Parliament,  
and declaring the Calling of another.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to Dissolve this present Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Tuesday the Seventeenth day August: we do for that end, publish our Royal Proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights Citizens, and Burghs, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, of the House of Commons, are charged from their meeting and attendance on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our surviving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order that our Chancellor of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland do, respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling new Parliament: and we do hereby all by this our Royal proclamation under our seal of our United Kingdom, require this forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said chancellors respectively for calling the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in our said Parliament, to be duly returned to and give their attendance in our said Parliament which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday the thirtieth day of August next.

Given at our court at Windsor, the

Twenty ninth day of June, One Thousand eight hundred and two in the Forty second year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

July 4.

The dissolution of the last Parliament and the general election have been so long expected by the public, that it is to be feared every reflection we could make will have been anticipated. We think it however, to be our duty to awaken the serious attention of the electors of every description throughout the empire, to the solemn duty they are called upon to discharge. It is upon their choice that the prosperity or decline of their country is about to depend, and to them might be ascribed, however remotely, yet as the primary and original cause, the continuance of the peace both foreign and domestic or to the renovation of the war and the discontents to which the King's Ministers, by their fortitude and moderation, have so happily put an end. It does not seem probable that the result of the general election should produce any great variation in the political character of the Parliament, although many individuals in the house will stand upon a more independent ground, and the government feel more strongly its own intrinsic weight and importance. During the last eighteen months, the course of public affairs has been in such perfect unison with the wishes and opinion of the people, that there can be no road to popularity so certain or so short as persevering in the same track. In the present state of representation, however, although there is no ground for apprehending any direct opposition, it must be confessed that there is some danger from confederation of borough mongers, of monied men, and of powerful families. There is nothing but the spirit and virtue of the people which can be opposed to these abuses. During the short time that Ministers have been in power, they have done, both for the country and the constitution, more than the most sanguine patriot could hope for. Abroad, by the battle of Copenhagen, and the restoration of the treaty of El Arish, they have procured a salutary and honorable peace, and they have at home repealed the severest of the laws, and the most odious of the taxes. If they should not in the ensuing parliament command a great majority of independent suffrages, it will be a vile blot in the character of the electors, and a stain that of the nation with the greatest folly and ingratitude.

Arrived, Ship Tom, Turner, Liver-pool; Brig Ann, Lord, Jamaica.

Captain Brown of the brig Sally, sailed from the Isle of May in company with the ship Hannah, Hopkins, of N. York for Boston; Eagle Wood, of and for Providence, R. I. brig —, Boston.

All in Ballast no sail to be had.

Left there, the ship Hiram, French of and for New-York to sail in two days; General Lincoln, Spalding, Norfolk, 5 days; Punt, Rook, George Town, Kennebeck, in 15 days brig Union, Marley, Marblehead, schooner —, Rhode Island.

#### MONDAY, July 5.

Yesterday we received Paris Journals to the 1st instant.

They contain little intelligence of moment with respect to the interior of the Republic. An article inserted in the Clef du Cabinet, communicates what it calls the final arrangement of the indemnities which Prussia is to receive for the loss of its territory on the Rhine. The outline of this settlement, transmitted to us by our private Correspondent at Hamburg, appeared in the Traveller upwards of a month ago, but the intelligence from Germany is in general so vague, that no dependence can be placed upon any from that quarter but what is sanctioned by official authority.

It appears, by letters from the Hague of the 19th ult. that the troops destined to take possession of the Cape were immediately to be embarked in the Texel.

The Batavian Government has appropriated a large sum to the re-establishment of the civil and military administrations of its colonies.

Accounts received at Amsterdam from Surinam, mention the dreadful effect caused there by a very heavy fall of rain. All the product of that settlement, is nearly destroyed by the inundations.

A stone was extracted last week at Manchester Infirmary, from a boy about thirteen years of age. It was in two parts, but held completely in contact by a common pin, which, it is presumed, he had formerly swallowed.

Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. is appointed British Ambassador to the Court of St. Peterburgh, and will set off on his Embassy, the first week in August.

#### NORFOLK, August 21.

Arrived, the brig George, capt. Cox, 17 days from Antigua. Left at Antigua, the brig Star, bound for New-York, to sail in 14 days.

Ship Parkman, capt. Hussey, 82 days from Morlaix, and 7 days from the Vine-yard.

June 18, in lat. 44 12, long. 27 43, spoke the ship Sally, 27 days out from N. York. June 29, in lat. 44 3, long. 51 21, spoke the ship Thomas, capt. Tubbs, from Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam.

July 1, in lat. 44 22, long. 51 46, spoke the brig Joseph, from Rhode Island, bound to Bremen.

Schooner Friends, capt. Reynolds, 90 days from Marseilles, and 62 days from Gibraltar.

July 26, lat. 35, long. 60, spoke the ship Robert, capt. Aylward, from Jamaica, bound to London, out 28 days. August 10, in lat. 39, long. 68, spoke the schooner Hope, capt. Lombard, 8 days out from this port, bound to Madeira, supplied capt. R. with provisions.

The brig Regulator, capt. Williams, 17 days from Antigua, arrived off the fort last evening. Left the British brig Adventure, Chapman, to sail for this port in 2 days. Brig Delaware, Smith, of and for Baltimore, to sail in 10 days. The schooner Parke Farley, to sail in 3 days.

#### LEXINGTON, August 13.

Extract of a letter dated St. Vincennes, July 27.

"On Monday week the Indians killed two men in the settlement of Kahokia."

#### Alexandria Advertiser.

#### THURSDAY, August 26.

Arrivals in England, extracted from pa-pers brought by capt. Turner, arrived at Philadelphia.

At Liverpool, Samuel Elam, Noble, New York; Bath, Thrasher, Massachusetts; General Hunter, Adamson, Alexandria; Rebecca, Mc'Neil, N. Orleans; Live Oak, Dyer, Massachusetts; Warren, Everitt, New York; New York, Seaward, N. Orleans; Venus, Dashiell, Maryland; India, Hathaway, Philadelphia; Bessey, Fossett, Massachusetts; John and Alice, Whitesides, Philadelphia; Delight, Coffin, New-York; Mars, George, New Orleans; Bratus, Bunce, do. Columbus, Fossett, Savannah; Almy, Snow, Virginia; Levant, Easterbrook, Massachusetts; Liberty, Moore, New-York; Setby, Allen, do. Hope, Dawson, Savannah; President, Hilton, Massachusetts; Elizabeth, Aikin, do.

At Gravelend, Duke of Bronti, Beale, Massachusetts; Joseph, Humphrey, Georgia; Octavia, —, Virginia; Northern Liberties, Boggs, Charlevoix.

At Greenock, Thomas, Haay, Charlevoix; Mary, Jones, N. York; George,

Campbell, do. Fanny, Brain, do.

At Deal, Jupiter, Lane, New York. At Bristol, Rufus, Holland, Savan-nah.

At Dublin, Elizabeth, Parie, Vir-ginia; Phoebe, —, Wicasset.

At Falmouth, John Morgan, Chew, New York; Elizabeth, Wilcocks, do. Robert, Willing, Baltimore; Fortuna, Angell, Virginia; Wm. Penn, Ross, Philadelphia; Norfolk, Colver, Wilming-ton; Nancy, Hobbs, Baltimore; Helen, Atkinson, Norfolk; Harriet, Mansfield, N. York, had sailed for Havre; Roba and Betsey, Richardson, Norfolk; Dol-phin, Thompson, Savannah, had sailed for Havre; Fanny, —, New York, at Isle of Wight; Ann, Cochran, ditto, at Clyde.

MONDAY, July 5.

Corn Inspector's Return from Uxbridge, July 1.

Wheat, per load, from 15. 10s. to 19. 5s. Barley, per Quarter, from 11. 10s. to 11. 14s.

Oats, per Quarter, from 11. 2s. to 11. 8s. Beans, do. do. from 11. 12s. to 11. 16s. Pease, do. do. from 11. 18s. to 11. 2s.

Mark-lane, July 2.

The Trade since Monday has been exceeding dull for every sort of grain. We do not perceive any material variation in the price of Wheat or Flour. Oats and Beans are heavy in sale without any alteration in value; all other corn may be quoted as on the 28th of June.

English Wheat, per Quarter, 46. 54s. 6s. to 65s.

Foreign ditto, 60s. 66s.

Fine Dantzic Wheat, nominal.

Rye, 32s. 44s.

Barley, 20s. 26s. — (Malting) 30s. 33s.

Malt, 46s. 50s. 51s.

Oats, 16s. 19s. 21s.

Horse Beans, (New) 30s. 33s.

Tick Beans, (New) 26s. 29s.

Hog Pease, 28s. 32s.

Boilers, 34s. 38s. 39s.

Caraway Seed, 36s. to 46s. per cwt.

Coriander, 26s. to 29s. per cwt.

Cayenne, 74s. to 78s. per cwt.

Rape Seed, 34s. to 36s. per last.

Flour, 50s. 53s. per sack.

#### French Language.

A native of Switzerland perfectly well acquainted with the principles of the French Language, and who speaks it as properly as any Frenchman, having been employed as a Tutor in that branch at Princeton College, proposes to open an Academy in this place, on the 1st of October next, if proper encouragement be given. The method he will employ is new, and so easy, that any of his students, (even children) may in less than 3 months, be able to ask, in French, for the necessities of life.

Any person wishing to learn the French Language will leave their names at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser, where the terms will be made known.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons engaged during the day, an evening school will be opened. There will be separate hours for ladies and gentlemen. Attendance will be given to ladies at their own houses, who find it inconvenient to attend school.

August 26. d31 law41

#### FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP

WILLIAM NELMS, about 5 years old, well built, burthen 64 21. 95 tons, Custom-house measure, and in good order; she may be seen at Kenedy's wharf, George-Town, for this week, after which time, at Harper's wharf, Alexandria — terms will be made known on application to the owner or master on board.

August 26. d31

#### Alexandria Theatre.

This PRESENT EVENING, Will be presented the TRAGEDY of

D O U G L A S.

To which will be added, the Grand DRAMATIC ROMANCE OF

BLUE BEARD;

OR

Female Curiosity.

Doors to be open at 6 o'clock, and the performance to begin at 7, precisely. August 26.

## Just come from the Press.

Of Mr. Wm. Peckin, Baltimore, and now ready for sale, at R. & J. Gray's Book-Store, and this office—

A NEW DRAMATIC WORK,  
Of that species of composition usually denominated.

### ALLEGORICAL MASQUE

Written in blank verse, and observing throughout the laws of doctrine, which is contained in the Arab in Night's Entertainment, or in Spenser's Fairy Queen, viz., the idea of genii, and the spirits of inferior order.

This dramatic, allegorical, and political masque will evidently prove, on perusal, to be, as it were a thin, transparent veil of allegory, thro' which the reader will very easily view the most important events in the rise, progress and termination of the late war between Britain and the United States of America.

It is printed on fine paper, with an excellent type, and consisting of five very long acts: in all, containing about 130 large octavo pages.

#### DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

AMERICANA, Genius of America,  
A great and powerful spirit, residing "since young creation's birth," on the utmost summit of the Alleghany mountain.

GALLIANA, Genius of France,  
A mighty spirit presiding over the Gallie nation.

ELUTHERIA, Goddess of Liberty.  
Formerly friend and intimate companion of Britannia, genius of Britain; but having been disgusted at something a little tending toward tyranny, in the conduct of her friend Britannia, the (Elutheria) flies from Britain, and alighting on the top of the Alleghany mountain, throws herself, for protection, into the arms of Americana. Need the reader be told that Americana immediately granted an asylum to this charming Goddess—that she did what she does, and that she will for ever protect her from all her foes?

THIRTEEN INFLUENCING GENII,  
Residing in the Air, and presiding over the thirteen United States.

ETHURIAS,  
Commander in chief of Americana and Galliana's united aerial legions.

FULMENIFER,  
A long tried and faithful servant of Americana, who, after having been in France to solicit the assistance of Galliana, accompanies both her & Elutheria, in their aerial flight from Europe to America.

JELEM MO,  
Chief of the virtuous spirits who attend upon Americana, and reside in her pavilion.

ARIANTHUS,  
Another spirit of the same character, residing likewise in the pavilion of his queen.

(Respublica Regina)

TYPHON, Genius of tyranny, & FAD  
TIDO, Genius of Pride,  
Pretended friends to Britannia, and to Virtue, but secretly her greatest foes. Powerful magicians—open and professed enemies to Americana and her divine friend Elutheria.

VESPERIA,  
Chief of the female spirits who attend on the person of Americana.

HYBLA,  
Chief of the mountain nymphs.

TINTORETTA,  
Chief of the Hemimadryads, or wood nymphs.

OFFA,  
Chief of the Gnomes, or mischievous spirits.

MUSIDORUS,  
The only Mortal who appears in the piece, an ancient hermit, long residing in the most un-frequented part of the Alleghany mountain, who, having been decoyed by the mischievous Grome, Olla, up to the summit of the mountain, to that sacred spot inhabited by the Genius of America; she, in regard to the good mortal's many virtues, commands her servants to perform the Allegorical Masque, "more for his information than amusement," as the old man was totally ignorant of the wonderful revolution which happened in his native land, during his long seclusion from the world.

THIS WORK IS ENTITLED.  
AMERICANA;

A NEW TALE of the GENII,  
And is most respectfully inscribed to Thomas Jefferson, who, had he never been President of the United States, the new Tale of the Genii, although written one and twenty years ago, would never in all probability, have been published by his most obedient servant,

JAMES TOBINE,  
August 24. eo 6t

AMBROSE VASSE,  
At his Store in King-Street, has for sale,

Coffee, first quality in bags,

Hyson,  
Hyson Skin,  
Young Hyson, &c. TEAS,

Imperial

Loaf Sugar in Hds. and Bls.

Old Sherry Wine,

Port Wine,

Mustard in boxes of 3 and 6 Dozen

each,

Chocolate,

Claret in boxes, and a few Crates of

Earthenware,

August 12. eo

## NOTICE.

Having employed Mr. HENRY COUPAR to collect the different debts due to the estates of Eliza C. Dick, Andrew and William Rainay, and James Gillies. All persons therefore who are indebted to either of the said estates are requested to make immediate payment to the said Henry Coupar who is fully authorised to grant receipts for the same.

JOHN McIVER.

July 29. eo 1m  
The subscriber anxious to remove to Georgia in the course of the ensuing fall, offers for sale,

A TRACT OF LAND  
within the District of Columbia, containing nearly 300 acres.

This property is pleasantly situated, nearly central between Alexandria and George-Town, and within a mile and an half of the Potomac—the advantage of a considerable proportion being heavily wooded, and its proximity to three flourishing cities, render it valuable. So desirous am I, to execute my plan, that, to effect a sale, I will make a considerable sacrifice: to accommodate, I will divide it into lots of any size, and a small proportion of the purchase money being paid, a lengthy credit on the balance will be given. I will take negroes for the whole or any part of it.—Should I not dispose of it, before the first of October, on that day, I shall publicly offer it for sale at the Coffee-House in Alexandria.

G. H. CHAPMAN.

August 2. eo 1m  
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bullock Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowley and William Stenderger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law requires ten dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo.

JAMES S. SCOTT,

TAILOR & HABIT-MAKER,  
ACQUAINTS the citizens of Alexandria, that he will make a suit of clothes for Five Dollars cash, or for any person to whom he may be indebted. He has on hand some good Cloths, &c. with a very handsome assortment of Vest Shapes, Buttons, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms as above.

He also requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, particularly those whose accounts are of longer standing than six months, as they will not meet with longer indulgence than September.

He also acquaints those who are indebted to John & James S. Scott, that if their accounts are not closed before October court, suits will be instituted without discrimination.

August 12. eo 3w

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder,  
by the quarter cask. Also,

Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eo 6m

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the slop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes.

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf,

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Isaac McPherson to the scribe, will be exposed to sale upon themselves, on Monday the 20th day of October next, fair, if not, the next Friday:

Three several parcels of land, lying upon the south side of Oquan, in the county of Prince William—One of the said parcels has a front of 20 feet, and 130 feet deep; upon this is erected a BRICK MILL-HOUSE, 65 feet long, 45 wide, four stories high, with two water-wheels, four pairs of seven feet diameter each, with all machinery lately introduced into merch mills, in complete order. This mill situated upon a stream sufficient to work the four pairs of stones and the machinery the mill the year through; upon this pond is also erected a Brick Dwelling House, 36 feet by 24. Another of the parcels of ground adjoining thereto has feet front, and is of the same depth, on which is erected a Warehouse.

A Tract of land, containing thirty-four acres, adjoining the other two parcels.—5700 dollars of the purchase money must be paid in hand, a credit on any further sum the property may sell for will be given as can be agreed upon on the day of sale.

JAMES KEITH.

July 28. eo

To be Rented,  
The House in which I now live, of which I have a use for upward of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the use commodious. For terms apply to

J. BICKNOLLS.

Fairfax street, June 1. eo

I have just received, and offer for sale by the piece or greater quantity.

2 Boxes Bandana Handkerchiefs,

1 Bale Beerpoore Caskets, very fine,

2 Ditto Dedyrys, or Cat Cloths,

BENJAMIN HREVE, jun.

In consequence of arrangements made with the proprietors of the Boston Window Glass manufacturer, I shall be enabled to execute orders for any quantity or dimensions, at the prices at which it is sold at the manufactory

August 3. eo

The subscriber authorised by the Will of the late George Carter, of Stafford County, will sell at Public Auction on the first Monday of December next, in the town of Leesburg, his

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on both sides of Goose Creek, in this County, and running from thence to the said town; containing about five thousand acres, most of which has been laid off in lots, and once leased for lives or a term of years; from the peculiarly eligible situation of this land, and its great fitness for the improving state of agriculture that is taking place in this neighborhood, it is hoped that it will be an object worth the attention of those who will to vest their money in landed property; one third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds to be paid by two annual installments; 12 per cents of the Stock of the U. States will be taken in payment for one half of the two delayed installments, at its current value, in the principal commercial towns, or bonds with good personal security and mortgages will be required to secure the payments.

Mr. John Mathias, living in Leesburg, and surveyor of this County, has a plat of the land and will survey or show any part of it to those who wish it, they paying his expenses for so doing.

LANDON CARTER, Junr.

THOMAS L. LEE.

Loudoun County, August 20. eo

100 SACKS FINE SALT for sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th Mo. 31. eo

Just Published,

BY COTTON & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the

London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

FIRST NOTICE.  
In the case of Isaac McPherson a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac McPherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and Miller; and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday, the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; & at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to affect to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,  
Secretary to the Commissioners,  
Richmond, July 26. d 28t

A Cook Wanted  
In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

July 24. d  
BENJ. SHREVE, Jun.  
Has for Sale at his Store, corner of Prince and Union Streets.

Bandanna, China, and blue Gutta Handkerchiefs,

India checks, Europeo Cossahs, very fine,

Dedurys, or coat cloths,

A few pieces Russia Sheet and Sail Duck,

4 Caps mens' cheap fur hats,

Mens' and Ladies' fine Shoes,

5 Hds. 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum,

10 Quarter casks Malaga wine,

4 Tierces Acid,

Coffee in bags and Sugar in Bls.

2 Cases Glasses Tumblers,

19 Bls. Herring.

A handsome

BOOK-CASE AND DESK,

One BUREAU, and

FOUR WASH STANDS.

August 12. eo

The subscriber offers to rent for the next season, his

FISHING SHORES,

at Mount Vernon, at one of which there is a commodious fish house, and upwards of 70 tight hogsheads, the use of which will be enjoyed by the tenant during the season. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. John Mandeville at Mount Vernon.

I take this opportunity of warning all persons against Hunting, or in any manner trespassing upon my lands in Fairfax County.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, August 23. eo

Miniature Painting.

J. PAUL, junr. (from Philadelphia,) informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria he will remain here a few weeks.—Specimens of his abilities may be seen at Mrs. ATKINS's Print Store, Prince